

DAILY REPUBLICAN.

K. HAMSHER, J. B. MOSSER,
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TUESDAY EVE, JULY 24, 1884.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.
For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JOSEPH W. PEPPER, of McLean County.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
LYMAN E. RAY, of Grundy County.

For Secretary of State,
J. N. PEASOON, of McDonough County.

For State Treasurer,
CHARLES BREWER, of St. Clair County.

For State Auditor,
C. W. PAVKY, of Jefferson County.

For Attorney General,
GEORGE HUNTER, of Edgar County.

For Trustee of State University,
ALEX. MCLEAN, V. M. MCKEE, O. A. HALLER, and S. A. BULLARD.

For Congress,
JONATHAN H. HOWELL, of McLean County.

Member of the Board of Equalization,
WILLIAM O. JONES, of Logan County.

Florence Republicans say they intend to carry that state this year. The Democratic margin is a tolerably close one, and they think it can be overcome.

A very prominent state capital Republican said yesterday that he firmly believed Harrison and Morton will carry the state of Tennessee. He regards Indiana as absolutely sure to be Republican, and thinks Tennessee just about as certain.

The "come-outers" from the Democratic ranks are growing plentiful. Among the latest is Hon. Barclay Henley, of Santa Rosa, Cal., an ex-congressman, who says the Mills bill is too much for him, and that he will cast his vote for Harrison and Morton.

Mr. CLEVELAND still insists that those who set him down as a free-trader do him an injustice. That being true, the English papers do him the rankest injustice for they all call him a free-trader, while at the same time wishing him success. The London *People* says:

"If Mr. Cleveland should be re-elected the United States tariff will be modified very materially in the direction of free trade, a result which can not of course fail to be beneficial to the trade of other countries and especially our own. President Cleveland in accepting his nomination by his own party, has shown his motives of prudence, from regarding his sentiments as the subject of the tariff. But should he be re-elected there can be no doubt that he will find means to give effect to them."

The Atlanta people have organized, what they call a Southern Chautauqua, and through Senator Colquitt sent invitations to Speaker Carlisle and Major McKinley to speak at the Assembly that is to come off shortly. The Georgia statesman promptly delivered the invitation to Mr. Carlisle, who sent his acceptance at once, but as the committee heard nothing from Mr. McKinley inquiries resulted in the discovery that Senator Colquitt had taken the liberty to suppress the invitation to the Ohio protectionist, upon the ground that the people of Georgia had better not hear him. The liveliest indignation has been aroused, and Mr. McKinley has finally yielded to the pressing invitation of Senator Joe Brown, who insist upon taking him to Atlanta in his special car and giving him such a reception as no man, Republican or Democrat, Northern or Southern, protectionist or free trader, ever received in Atlanta. There seems to be some people down South who have more liberality of sentiment than Senator Colquitt.

The Democrats have started their campaign in Illinois by adopting the same old tactics, that of claiming everything. As a start they have been naming prominent Republicans who had declared for Cleveland, and among them Gen. L. H. Elliott, of Princeton, late adjutant general of the state. Gen. Elliott has written a letter in which he states that "there is not a shadow of truth in the report." He states that in 1872 his generous love of reconciliation got the better of his judgment, but when he discovered that he was expected to shovel all the dirt to fill up the bloody chasm, he came back to the Republican ranks and expects to stay there. Speaking of the political school he received from the liberty-loving abolitionists and free-sailors of Bureau county, when Owen Lovejoy stood in his own doorway a very lion at bay and defied a Democratic mob which sought to drag from the shelter of his heartstone a poor fugitive from bondage to freedom, Gen. Elliott goes on to say: "I do not esteem Democracy more highly now than then. Then, if it was dominated by a southern oligarchy, it is so no longer. The South is injured, and is almost of three-fifths of the white franchise, now, with even greater injuries, it avails itself of the entire Republican colored vote of the South. Then, it required only half as many votes to elect a member of Congress from a Southern State as from a Northern state. It now requires half as many now. Every four years the Democratic party wrongfully scores at least twenty electoral votes, and this, notwithstanding the fact that all the wrongs are set right, the tariff is not the chief concern of the people of this country, and a Presidential message on a single topic is not in order. The Confederate General, Bradley T. Johnson, was not far out of the way when he said a few weeks ago in a speech at Baltimore: 'The old Confederates and their descendants did little for every human creature for thirty years.'

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.
(First Session).

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following naval cadets were yesterday dismissed from the service as a result of the recent "hazing" court-martial trials at Annapolis: Richard H. Leigh, Mississippi; George H. Shepard, Wisconsin; Bion B. Bierer, Kansas, and Charles W. Lyne, Virginia.

Dismissed for Cause.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday dismissed Claude F. Smith, light-horse-keeper at Fort Monroe, Va., and Edward J. Uihill, his assistant, for carelessness and negligence.

Mr. Randall Much Better.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Mr. Randall was much better today. He took the usual exercise this morning, read all his letters and dictated letters to his stenographer.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, July 24, 1884.

The Jackson (Miss.) Municipal Election.

W. SWINSON, July 24.—The majority

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Civil-Service Commission and Message of the President.

Report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Jackson (Miss.) Municipal Election.

The Statement that Mr. Randall is Suffering from Cancer Denied by His Physician—Congressional.

Report of the Civil-Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The President yesterday sent the following communication to Congress:

To the CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

SECTION 2. The second section of Chapter 25 of the laws of 1883 entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," heretofore called the Civil-Service Commission, contains the term "civil service" in the first section of January, 1883, and the first day of July, 1887. While this report has especial reference to the operations of the commission during the period above mentioned, it contains also its accompanying legislation, making valuable information concerning the inception of Civil-Service reform and its growth and progress which can not fail to be interesting and instructive to all who desire to understand the history of the movement. The report covered by the report 35,892 persons were examined for admission in the classified civil service of the Government, and its branches, of whom 19,752 passed the examination and 15,140 were rejected. Of these, 1,000 were applicants for admission to the department of State, 2,347 were examined for admission to the customhouse, 6,232 for admission to the post office, and 12,313 for admission to the navy and marine corps. Some 500 appointments were made from the eligible lists to the departmental services, 641 to the customs service, 3,253 to the postal service. Concerning separations from the civil service, the report shows that in such cases the eligible lists of each department in the public service who had been appointed from eligible lists under Civil-Service rules. When these rules took effect they did not affect the eligible lists of the civil service, comprising a full complement of employees who obtained their positions independently of the new law. The commissioners has no record of the separations in this case, and the report does not discuss the subject. The fears of the colored voters were based upon the fact that systematically inflammatory articles were published, and the report was introduced in the entire suppression of the colored vote at the municipal election of January, 1888. The majority also mentioned Charles Lemley recently nominated by the President as postmaster for Jackson, as one of those who participated in the wholesale suppression of colored voters.

In concluding, the committee submitted

resolutions for adoption by the Senate, in which they express condemnation of the conduct of the United States officers who participated or aided in the suppression of the colored vote, and say they should be dismissed from the service as soon as possible. The committee also recommended that Mr. Bayard be directed to present the report to the attention of the President. The resolutions also declare that a copy of the report and of the testimony upon which it is based, should be sent to President Cleveland.

Senator Riddelberger and the Mills Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—It has been reported during the past week that Senator Riddelberger would vote for the Mills Tariff bill in preference to any measure the Republicans would likely present in the Senate. The Senator is out of the city, but those on the floor of the Senate who have been in touch with him on the subject of the Mills bill, and that he will not say what he intends doing on the subject of the tariff until he sees what the Republicans present.

Republican members of the committee

conclude say that no one will have an opportunity to vote on the Mills bill in the Senate because the majority will not be divided between the committee. Those

who are inclined of a vote on the subject of tariff when it comes to finally passing upon the bill, as the Republicans intend to draft a bill in caucus and secure caucus action before it is reported to the Senate for action. The only Republican Senator who has been suspected of occupying a doubtful position on that tariff is Mr. Riddelberger.

Mr. Mills says he does not expect favorable action on his bill in the Senate.

The Tariff Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Democratic members of the Senate committee on Finance intended to make a motion in the next way, section by section, and paragraph by paragraph, and they will oppose the proposition of the Republicans to cast it into a pigeon-hole in the committee room, and give it no consideration. Republican members of the committee say it is probable that no effort will be made to report a tariff bill at this session, and that the Senate will be compelled to take up the subject again in the next session.

The Republicans are inclined of a vote on the subject of tariff when it comes to finally passing upon the bill, as the Republicans intend to draft a bill in caucus and secure caucus action before it is reported to the Senate for action. The only Republican Senator who has been suspected of occupying a doubtful position on that tariff is Mr. Riddelberger.

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Charley's